WHOLE NO. 9017.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR.

Important News from the National Capital.

Letter of Mr. Seward Defining the Law of Treason.

Rumors in Regard to the Action of England and France.

Military Movements at the Seat of War.

THE BLOCKADE.

Capture of the Yacht Wanderer and Several Other Vessels.

Entrance of the British Ship A and A into Charleston Harbor.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Arrest of More Secessionists by the

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD ON TREASON.

CN TREASON.

The following important letter was yesterday written by the Pheresary of State:

DEFAUTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, sky 16, 1861.

Sue—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to-give you, in writing, my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Governor Letcher's preposition to purchase the steamships Vorktown and Jamestown, recently scheed by his orders and now in his passession; an act of treason. With this request i readily comply. An insurrection has broken out in several of the States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the government of the United States. The essecutive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their notion in setting or buying wessels to be employed in executing that design is not merely without authority of law, but is treason. It is treason for any person to give aid and comfert to public enemies. To soil vessels to them, when it is their purpose to use as ships-of-war, is to-give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have selzed for these, purposes would be to convert the unlawful setture into a mile, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penaltics of treason, and the government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment. I am, sir, your obedient sorvant.

To G. Heisenskix, Esq., Agent New York and Virginia filenamilip Company, Washington.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17, 1801.

Reamship Company, Washington.

Washington, May 17, 1861.

Colonel McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, has been remoted to the position of a Brigadier General. Colonel homas, the Adjutant General, was a short time ago

The Virginia newspapers' received to-day note contin-ned arrivals of Confederate troops, and their departure

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, have elected Heaks Colonel, in place of Monroe, resigned; Elwell Lieutenant Colonel, and Bon Perley Poore Major.

The last named is now in Washington, but will forthwith Citizens of the seceded States, in order to receive pa tents for inventions, must take the oath prescribed by

law, acknowledging their allegiance to the United States. IMPORTANT RUMORS RESPECTING ENG

LISH AND FRENCH ACTION ON AMERI-CAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the leading mem bers of the diplomatic corps in Washi gton are engaged constant and anxious discussion on the course it may be necessary for them at any day to adopt. They have recently received urgent instructions from their respec-tive governments to inform them with the utmost precigion of the chances of the two sections in their presen deadly quarrel. It is leaking out that the governments in question declare that their commercial interests are iden-tified in a great degree with the South, and that if they are forced into taking sides with either, they will be compelled to look carefully after cotton and free trade.

England is disposed to move cautiously in this important atter, and is playing her usual game of urging Franc to take the chestnuts out of the fire. The country may not generally be aware that there is at this moment an agent of the French Emperor travelling in the South, by the name of Baroche. He is instructed to say that he is simply collecting information for the Commercial Bu is too transparent to deceive the most credulous. He is a political more than he is a commercial agent, and his despatches, regularly forwarded to Paris, necessarily exeruence over the mind of the Emperor. Wha think it her interest to play into the hands of the revo lutionary party in the South, remains to be seen. Our government are preparing for such an emergency, and is were better for the leading Powers is question to reflect lorg and deeply before they take steps which may in volve them in consequences they little dream of perhaps

respondent of the London Times, is not merely writing letters to that journal, but that his private communica tions for higher quarters contain a good deal of interest ing matter be does not think altogether discreet to put in

last twenty-four hours, by order of General Scott, of per-sons who have recently arrived in this city, and who register their names on the hotel books as coming from the North. These persons are believed to be spies, and are undergoing a most rigid examination. If detected, short work will be made of them. Two were seized in their rooms at Willard's Hotel last night.

THE REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May, 17, 1861. In my despatch referring to the rumor of the remova of the remains of Washington, I stated that a half ach ground enclosing the tomb had not been sold by Colonel Washington to the Mount Vernon Association The deed of sale gives the right to Colonel Washington to inter the bodies in the tomb, but none to remove them.

I am positively assured that Colonel Washington has not the removal of the body of Washington, and that if it has taken place it is without his knowledge. The ladies of the association are likewise ignorant of this snexpected and unparalleled act. I do not undertake to can venture to say, without violating confidence, that a guard of honor, some three hundred strong, under the command of Captain Maury, was recently formed with a view to remove the sarcophagus of Washington and to transfer it to Lexington, Virginia. It the cettled intention of many influential persons not to seave these precious ashes to the hazards of war.

ing to bring the remains of Washington to the to the resolution to take them away from Mount Vernor matter of such thrilling interest that I wi'l pursue my intill the fact is clearly ascertained whether "wors not of vandalism has been comHOW THE GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT THE REVENUE.

Washington, May 17, 1861.

It appears that the government is steadily carrying out its programme of action as to the rebel States. It has determined to appoint collectors for the different Southern ports, and is engaged in selecting men of energy—whose names we at present withhold—adapted to fulfill the important functions confided to them. the important functions confided to them.

The duties will be collected on the decks of men-of-war,

whatever may be the opinions of legal authorities here or elsewhere on the subject.

- ARREST OF A SUSPECTED SPY.

WARRINGTON, May 17, 1861.

A man by the name of Woed, from Newark, was arrested as a spy you orday by order of General Scott. Wood commenced his operations by tampering with the mem bars of the Newark regiment, through which means he obtained an introduction to General Runyon, and thence to General Scott, who became fagoinated with his plausi-ble story, and employed him as a secret agent of the government to go South. Wood received some money from the secret service fund to pay his expenses. Before leaving the city he expended a portion of his funda in liquor, and while under the gay and festive influence of the same he pitched into several members of one of the Newark companies for taking up arms against the South. This threw suspicion upon him, and he was immediately reported to General Runyon, who was astounded, but immediately ordered him under ar-rest, and that his person and property in his room, he rest, and that his person and property in his room be searched. This was done last night, but nothing was found upon him but money. The Colonel of the Newark regiment ordered that a guard be kept over him all night supposing that the report this morning would release him; but before General Scott read it he ordered Wood to be delivered over to the Marshal of the district and is that General Scott is in possession of other evidence than that alluded to, upon which the prisoner is held.

Wood is a man about forty years of age, and is said to nist. He is one of many such not only in this city, but in other places, who are receiving salaries

INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 17, 1861.
Ex Senster Cooper, of Frederick, Maryland, reports service on Monday next.

The First Michigan regiment, Colonel Wilcox, was re-viewed by the Fresident this afternoon. This regiment is accompanied by a fine band of music, is officered by nine graduates of West Point, and made a splendid appearance as it marched down Pennsylvania avenue.

The Fifth Massachusetts regiment is practising the severest kind of drill daily. Lieutenant Colonel Green who was at the Crimea during the war, and is one of the best drill officers in the country, and Lieutenant Dresser, detailed from West Point, are devoting themselves assiduously to the work of making this one of the

The Messrs, Willard, of the hotel, and Simeon Draper and Surveyor Wakeman, of New York, have made a do-nation of five hundred dollars to Colonel Elisworth's regiment, as an acknowledgment of their services at the

It is known that interviews are being held daily between traitors in Virginia and in this city who suddenly left the city a few days since and as sud denly returned, took a private carriage and proceed across the long bridge and met the notorious A. D. Banks of Virginia, hold an interview with him and returned The person thus visiting Banks undoubtedly posted him up in regard to the forces now in this city and the inter lone of the government, so far as he knew them. He is in the cally habit of visiting the departments here and there are traitors enough left in them to watch the movements of the government and post up the spy re-ferred to. He professes to be a loyalist, but is known to be a secessionist. If he is caught once he will have to suffer for all his known treason in the past.

Several of the crew of the Pawnee captured an unload ed schooner laying off Alexandria, it is said, at the instance

It is evident from appearances that the government in-tends dealing with Missouri in the same manner it has with Maryland. As an evidence of this the governmen has concluded to take charge of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, and employ it for government purposes. Ex Governor A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, has been

The Irish brigade, over 1,000 strong, tendered by Major Mulligan, was to day accepted, by Secretary Cameron for service during the war. Its probable destination is

The departments daily receive husbals of letters from applicants for places, military and civil, most of which is the inflexible rule that letters relating to such sub lects, though read and filed, are not and cannot be an-

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861

General Butler had an interview to day with the Secr tary of War and General Scott. It is not yet determine what command General Butler will assume. General Cad wallader is ordered to the command of the Departm of Annapolis.

the army, but a Major General of volunteers, which expires with the war. It is doubtful whether he accepts Seneral Butler is a live, progressive man, and will no submit to have the men under his command sacrificed by the old fossit slow coach-red-tape programme attempted to be perpetrated upon the army and the country at the

The report here to-day that General Cadwallader's first official act was to release Ross Winans, creates an intense feeling of indignation. There are reports that Cadwalia der is a large property holder in Baltimore, and desires

to pacify the rebels of the city.

The President summoned the Cabinet to-day in great haste, and they were in session about one hour. Secretary Seward left the White House at the close of the meeting, and proceeded to the quarters of General Butler and not finding the latter in, despatched one of the Gene ral's aids in pursuit of him. The interview was soon

STOPPAGE OF EXPRESS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861. Brigadjer General Mansfield to-day issued an order

Company at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore that in the future no express matter, inclusive of letters, will be permitted to go south offthis city into Virginia. Last evening Colonel Stone seized by my order the express matter, and stopped all contraband goods, and allowed the rest to go forward.

Ex-Governor A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, wel

known in connection with the early history of Kansas appointed Brigadier General by the Presider The opening of the line of travel from Baltimore north nd northwest has been the signal for a rush of travel for Washington. Yesterday and to-day's trains brough hundreds of passengers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE GENERAL STAFF AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, May 17, 1861.
A general army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the general staff of the army four quartermasters and eight assistants, to be promoted and selected according to existing laws and regulations.

There will be added to the Medical Department ten sur

cope and twenty assistants. The surgeons will be promoted from the senior assistant surgeons, and the assist ants appointed from civil life, after having passed th usual examination by the Board from the Medical Depart ment of the army. Due public notice of the appointmen and time and place of meeting of the Board will be give

THE RELEASE OF WINANS.

Washington, May 17, 1861.
The statement that Ross Winans, of Baltimore, was WASHINGTON, May 17, 1861. unconditionally released, is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released by order of the government on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act, openly or covertly, beetile to the government of

THE PROPOSED STATE OF NEW VIRGINIA.



above engraving, comprehends a superficial area equal to that of Maryland and Delaware together, and includes thirty three counties. Their aggregate population is manifest destiny of the new Commonwealth would be that of a free State. If carried into operation, the new State will not lack the elements of inherent wealth and prosperity. It is a splendid grain growing region; it abounds in extensive forests of gigantic trees of valuable timber; it embraces the rich Kanawha cannel coal fields, coal oil wells and salt works; it is stored with iron and other minerals; its water powers, for driving mil's of alkinds, are unlimited; it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; it includes the commercial and manufac turing city of Wheeling, and is bounded for two hundred niles on the northwest by the Ohio river. It is, in a word, a fertile region of mountains, covered with great forcets, table lands, hills and valleys and sparking rivers, capable of sustaining a population of several millions, and one of the healthiest regions in the world. As the ball, too, has been put in motion, we predict that it will not stop until New Virginia is a fixed fast, and a new centre of emigration, enterprise and development aston

NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA MORE BATTERIES AT HARPER'S FERRY. BALITMORE, May 17, 1861.

No more troops have arrived here to day. The en campment at I coust Point has been visited by thou-sands of citizens, all of whom are pleased with the quiet

and orderly conduct of the troops.

The people fraternize with the soldiers, and bring them little presents of fruit, beer and cakes. Very few soldiers are seen about the city; they are kept strictly within the lines. A gentleman sent to General Cadwalader a present of some superb pincapples, each one weighing nearly twenty pounds. The whole force-General, officers and men-appear to be the pets of the people. More troops are expected to arrive to night both from Perryyille and Harrisburg.

Ross Winans has been released, but conditionally. He has given his parcie of honor that he will not either openly or covertly do any act against the government of the United States, and on the strength of this promise I have just returned from the Relay House. All right

there. The Eighth (New York) regiment are to go to Washington to-night. It was known in the camp that several other regiments had been ordered to Washington.

The Lynchburg Virginian of to-day says that the remains of Washington have been conveyed to Lexington,

Railroad came in as usual this afternoon. There is no truth in the report that bridges had been destroyed.

We have direct news from Harner's Forry by this arrival. New batteries have been erected on the hills sirce Wednesday, and mounted with cannon It was supposed by the rebel chiefs that they would be attacked soon after the close of this week, and that Gen. Botler would command the expedition. Yesterday scouting parties were sent out, and telegraphic signals agreed

Gentlemen from Virginia new here confirm the reports that an army which invades that state will be ha by numerous bands of guerillas. An officer of the Illinois troops, just come from Cairo,

says that Gen. Pillow was certainly seen on the Kentucky side of the river opposite Cairo on Saturday.

All is quiet in this city this morning. The Philadelphia camp is visited by thousands. It

esents a splendid appearance. Many of the men and officers are visiting people in the More troops are expected, via Perryville

INTERESTING FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Annapous, May 17, 1861.
One hundred men, Captain Thomas's company (Thir eenth New York regiment), with two pieces of artiller the propeller Wm. Woodward, to retake the Smith Poir light ship, towed a few miles up the Great Wycomics

The secessionists have two more in their possession.

It was not determined in Washington to day where Mar General Butler would be sent.

A train ran off the track last night between Washing ton and Annapolis Junction, injuring one man and de Colonel Pratt has made excursions into the country of

several miles from the junction. the duties of Judge Advocate General for the State of New York.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 8,000 troops there. There were many Unionists among them, who were induced to enlist by the false report of another John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry. One object of scattering so many troops in so many counties of Virginia is, to make sure of a secession majo

REPORTED PRIZES-ORDERS TO BUILD A NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR. PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

The steamer City of Richmond has arrived from Washington via Fortress Monroe. She left at Washington the steamer Boston, to sail yesterday for Annapolis. She resaw steamer Yankee with three prize steamers in to Orders for building one of the seven sloops of war

were received at the Philadelphia Nevy Yard The ship is to be pushed rapidly forward.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bosron, May 17, 1861. The United States brig Bainbridge is now under sailing orders, and was hauled into the stream to-day.

Repairs on the steam frigate Mississippi are completed nd she is expected to sail Tuesday. Commodore Mer ine, fing officer of the Gulf squadron, will sail in her. A proposition is before the Legislature for aid in erect ing a monument over the remains of Whitney and Ladd

egislature, visited the forts to day. MOVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

the two soldiers killed at Baltimore.

The Governor, accompanied by both branches of the

HARTFORD, May 17, 1861. The three regiments of Connections Volunteers leave on Monday for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. SLOCKADE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RECEIVED. The special despatch from Cairo, May 13, to the Chicago

Another spy was arrested last night, supposed to be one of Genral Frost's. An informal trial was had, and he is beld over. He says his rame is Pleasants.

A United States Army officer arrived here to-day from Washington, bringing orders to enforce the blockade. Orders have been issued to-day to stop all commerce to States in rebellion. There are remors here from boats above and below that they are bound to pass, blockade or no blockade.

ners and below that they are bound to pass, blockade or no blockade.

There have been many arrivals to-day of loyalists who have escaped from the South. They report increased excitement at Memphis, on account of the St. Louis affair. The rebels at Memphis declare the river shall not be blockaded here.

A Northern man was taken at Ranfolph, Tennessee, half of his face and head shaved, and chained to work on the fortifications or be shot.

It is reported here that a Kr. Horton (who used to drive a span of black horses about the streets of Chicago) was hung by the rebels in Memphis yesterday. Horton hat recessity come up from Arkansas, where he had been repeculating in horses.

For several days past we have published letters from our correspondents and other sources, intimating that the rebel forces now collecting on the Pennessee and Arkan sas banks of the Mississippi are intended, ultimately, for a descent upon the fortified town of Cairo, Illinois. The most important strategical point from which a secession force could act against Cairo is that of Bird Foint, Kentucky, within cannon shot range of the former place. This point, next to Cairo itself, is the most important one in the United States. It belongs, in a military sense, to Cairo; for, while it alone gould not command the commerce of the great Western valleys, it a capable of being made a strong auxiliary or an annoying neighbor. It stands out booldy into the confluence or the Mississippi and oblo rivers, a little west of south of Caro, and distant a little less than a mile. This is highly important ground for Missouri, and if for Missouri, certainly for the United States. There is only one house on the point that is visible from the lilinois side. That house is Mr. Bird. The whole point is his property; but it is known that his side, that he owns a great number of negrees (several of whom have recently made their escape), and that his is rich, that he owns a great number of negrees (several of whom have recently made their escape), and that his is not large, and built of brick) it is believed that a reconnoitering party could, with a glass, overlook much that is going on in Cairo. The shore of the pint is more abrupt than at any other place in the vicinity, and is higher at all points by three inches, and at some points by three feet, than the levee that defends Cairo. These statements alone show the importance of Bird's Point. But other attrements should be made. On or near the extreme northern end of the point is a railway depot, buried in the forest. The Fulton and Columbus Railroad begins at the point, and extends into the country sixtees miles, to Columbus. No part of the line can be seen from Cairo. All the country through which it passes and into which it leads has a secessionist population. It does not appear that troops are gathering there; but it is not difficult to see that tr sas banks of the Mississippl are intended, ultimately, for

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

New ORIHANS, May 17, 1861. Texan advices say that Colonel Van Dorn had succeed ed in causing the surrender of the remaining federal troops in Texas.

Texans in large numbers were doubtless on the upper frontier taking necessary steps to defend the State against incursions, from unfounded rumors at Montgomery that the abolitionists were marching to capture the forts on the upper border.

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

Colonel Anderson is still in Cincinnati. He is likely to receive a grand evation in Louisville. Cincinnati per-formed prodigies in his honor yesterday. The report about Mr. Brecklaridge is entirely on

General McClelian, commander of the Western district, has sent five thousand guns for the use of the Kentucky Union men. Their particular destination is undivulged. The First regiment, Guthrie Grays, Colonel Baslie ,000 strong, passed through the city to-day for camp Dennison, sixteen miles above, looking towards Weste

midnight. They demanded that Rice should hotst the Union flag instead of his own. He repelled coursion, brought a howifzer, charged with slugs, to bear on the mob, and defled them; put on steam an I stood for the ntucky shore, where he is now safely morred.

The Bank of the Ohio Valley was thrown out to-day by the Gincinnati Clearing House. Other banks sound.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

The Adjutant General has issued orders designating the Penpsylvania regiments mastered into service by num bers in order: Colonel Patterson's regiment, at Washing ton, is the Seventeenth: Lewis', Lyle sand Marchandie as Baltimore, are the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Iwenty second, respectively. Colonel Davis', on the line of th railroad, is the Twenty third. Colonel Owens' Irish Begade (still here) is the Twenty-fourth. Colonel Gray's Scott Legion (also here) is the Twentieth. The latter reg ment is composed largely of officers and soldiers of th Mexican war. They have been uniformed in the regular United States Army dress, and expect to start soon.

HARRISHURG, May 17, 1861 Nearly all the members of the Legislature have gene home. A few are still lingering to get companies accept ed. The Governor is overwhelmed with applications to receive companies, but will positively receive no more until the general government issues another requisition. Great indignation is felt among the military that fourteen

additional regiments are to be taken from New York. The Governor goes to Cuambersburg to morrow to reriew the troops. Several high State dignitaries will ac

Fifteen regiments, under the new military bill, are to distributed according to the number of troops already

in the field from each county; also its population, except a discrimination against the rural districts, in order that sufficient producers will be left at home for harvest pur poses-the State to pay no expense until marching orders pe received by the companies. Two regiments are being formed to-day out of men

now encamped at Camp Curtain by consolidating com-

The Philadelphia regiment for three years has been finally accepted. It was composed jointly of five companies, Colonel Small's regiment, and five of Robert . March's companies. The officers here have agreed to elect Rush Van Dyke chief surgeon of the consolidated

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16, 1861. Captain Hatfield's company, of Elizabethtown, have nlisted for three years. They arrived here at quarter to two o'clock P. M., and were escorted to their quarters, at the State Argenal, by Captain Murphy's company They numbered eighty men besides the officers, and the

VOLUNTEERS FROM PORT JERVIS. PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1861

company of volunteers, numbering eighty-eight men, under command of Thomas Holt, left here on Tues day morning last for New York, to join the Sickles brigade. They were accompanied by the entire Fire De-partment of the village and a large concourse of citizens, ith the Delaware artillery corps, under Lieutenants St. John and Brodhead, as excert in their march through the streets to the depot, where the captain was presented with a bandsome sword by a few of his fellow townsmen. The cars moved from the depot amid the roaring of cannon, waving of flegs and handkerchiefs and cheers. They arrived at their headquarters in New York, and were received in a most flattering manner. Gen. Slogles and his officers pronounced them the finest body of volunteers they had yet seen arrive in the city. They carried forty muskets, a splendid silk flag, and were accompa nied by a drum corps of eight pieces. All hail Port Jervis! Great credit is due Postmaster Broahead for his perseverance and influence in having them attached to

The Louisville (Ny.) Democrat says.—In Alabama the wheat crop, about ready to cut, has been struck with the rust and here is great scarcity now, with a worse prospect about.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Blockade of Key West-Seizure of the Gulf Fleet.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

United States Steamer Crusader, Key West, May 9, 1861. There is perhaps no quarter of the civilized world to which the attention of mankind is at present directed with more anxiety than the secoded States of the Ameri an Union; and a stray paragraph from this, the extrem point of those States, though still in the possession of th nited States, may perhaps not be without interest.

The blockade of this port was proclaimed on Molday the 6th inst. No vessels are now permitted to leave for and this vessel is stationed here to enforce the blockade. Her armament consists of nine twenty four pounders, two pounder fron gun, besides a large quantity of small arms, an abundance of ammunition, and the usual parapherpalia of a man of war. For the past month this usually monotonous place wore a brisk aspect, in consequence of the arrivals and departures of steam transports from the North. Forts Pokens, Jefferson and Taylor are now beyoud the reach of the secessionists, until the government is disposed to evacuate them peacefully as of no value Yesterday, the United States steamers Wyandot and Wa-Yesterday, the United States steamers Wyandot and Water Witch arrived from Ponsacola, and report everything quiet there, and that field works were heing rapidly constructed on the Island of Santa Rosa, opposite the Navy Yard. The Water Witch, after taking in a supply of coal and water, will sail to morrow for Pensacola. The Wyandot will also follow in a few days. Wogail for Havand this evening. The celebrated yacht Wanderer was estiged by the Commodore of this vessel, under suspicious occumitances on the evening of the 5th last, and is now lying at the government what, in charge of Liout, James M. Junean, with a prize crew on board. The Wanderer had been lying in the harbor of Havana upwards of a year, and had left that place the day previous to her seizure.

The brigiDelane, Baxter, arrived from Pensyacia the 5th inst., and is discharging part of a cargo of lumber at

The bark A. B. Harriman, Blanchard, arrived on the 5th from Havre, touching here for orders.

sacola the 5th, leaking. She wilrepair.

The United States aloop-of-war St. Louis, Capt. Gibson, aired for Garden Key, Tortugas, on the 6th inst. The schooner Narragansett, Captain Hall, arrived from New York on the 6th inst., with freight for this city and

Banks. from Vera Cruz. She had been chartered by Quarter-master Gillen to take a cargo of lumber to Fort Jef-

The United States steamer Wyaudot, Capt Baldwin from Pensacola on the 8th inst. She has come over to procure coals, stores, water, &c. She will also undergo epairs, and sail on her return on Tuesday next.

The United States steamer Water Witch, Rockendorf, ommander, on the 8th from Pensacola, via Havana and

commander, on the 5th from Pensacola, via Havana and Tortugas. She brings no news. All was quiet at Fort Pickens when he left.

Major French, in command of the United States troops at Key West, fired a salute at Fort Taylor on the 8th inst., in hozor of the anniversary of the battle of Palo Alto.

The mail sent from New York by the British steamer Karrak, Chit. Brownless, arrived in this city on the 8th inst from Havana.

The United States mail from New Orleans, due at this port the 6th Inst., has not arrived.

A wrecking schooner, arrived this morning from the reef, reports that on the 7th the British fleet was off Key Toranier, I near Cape Fiorida. It consisted of a three decker (ninety gons) and three steam screws. A boat with a heutenant was sent from the Admiral's ship, with orders to it quire if the ateam gunboat styx had been in

in consequence of the inflammatory tone of the Key of the Galf newspaper, which represents the ultra sentiments of the Key, and other demonstrations, the order of the President suspending the set of habeas corpus was published by Maj. Wm. H. French, commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at Key West, to the people of the town on the 7th inst. There is a strong Union feeding now in the ascendant.

The city remains quiet and perfectly healthy.
Capt. T. A. Craven, in command of the naval forces on this station, has published the following proclamation:—
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that no trading, coasting or fishing vessels will be permitted to sail from his port for any other port or place in South Carolinz, Georgia, Mustaippi, Alabama, Louisians or Texas, nor to any port or place within the limits of this State, saving and excepting such places as may be included in the ringe of keys extending from the Tortugas to Cape Flortda.

All vessels having cleared for sea will exhibit their clearances on board of this ship before they will be allowed to proceed to sea. No smacks or fishing vessels of whatever kind will be permitted to leave this port with

sels have on board "a fare of Sah."

No vessel will be permitted to enter or depart from this harbor between the times of sunset and sunrise.

All vessels arriving here at night are directed to anchor below the government wharf.

Any vessel violating these regulations will be dealt with as if violating a blockade.

Given on board the United States steamer Crusader, harbor of Key West, May 6, 1861.

T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, Lieut. Commanding.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON-BRITISH SHIPS REFUSED ENTRANCE. Washington, May 17, 1861.
The Charleston Courier reports that on the 12th inst

the British bark Hilgs was refused entrance into the port by the Nisgara. The British ships Monmouth and Genoral Parkhill were also ordered off. The British ship A. and A. was pursued, but run into shoul water, and was towed up to the city. The British ship Susan G. Owens. for Liverpool, was boarded, but finally allowed to pass.

for Liverpeol, was boarded, but finally allowed to pass.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 13]
The steam frigate Niegara which, it was slated some days since, was coming off this port to blockade the harbor, was first noticed off here at an early hour on Saturday by plot boat No. 4, then outside the bar, and also from the steeple of the Custom House. The plot boat had observed in the offing on Friday evening what appeared to be a merchant ship bound into this harbor, and which not being in sight on Saturday, was no doubt ordered off by the Ningara. Towards midday the frigate disappeared, but returned off the port in the afterneon. On Saturday, Capt. Robert Lock wood, plied, in boat No. 2 (the W. Y. Leiten), took to sea the schooner Minnehaha, for Baltimore, and soon after leaving, the schooner dutielde, he went on board hils boat, when he made in the ching, standing in, a squive rigged vessel. Night coming on, and the Niagara being in sight, he thought it best to send his pilet boat into port, and to take his skill and one hand and proceed to the bark. He resulted her about seven P. M., and found her to be the bark Hills, from liverpool in ballatt, consigned to Messers. R. Mure & Co., of the city.

The tide being too late to got her into port, he remained on board during Saturday night, his skill being taken on deck and carefully blaced away. On Sanjay mornier, it

of the city.

The tide being too late to get her into port, he remained on board during Saterday night, his skill being taken on deck and carefully placed away. On Sunsay morning, it being caim, the pilot was unable to get her under way, and about half past eight A. M. she was boarded by a beat from the Niagara, commanded by Lieutenni R. L. May, who informed the captain of the Hilja that the port was blockaded, the rebels inside having fired on Fort Sunter with a garreson of less thu 100 men, gare him a Yankee paper, containing the latest news, and mentioned that an army of 100,000 men had been landed on the coast of Louisiana. The captain of the Hilja in formed the Lieutenant that he was short of water, and requested to know if the Niagara could supply him; but he was it formed that the frigate had a shorter supply of that than any other necessary article. The following is a

aded.

Lieutenant United States steamship Niagara.

Lieutenant United States steamship Niagara.

The officer remained by the Hilla for about twenty minutes, when he left. The boat's crew had a revolver each in a belt attached to the waist. Mr. Lookwood left the Hilla about 10 o'clock, and reached the city in his skiff, accompanied by a valuable boat hand, who remained faithful, although appearances indicated that the boy had only to open his mouth, when he might have had a passage to some other place than "Dixle's Land." The Hilla went off during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces.

Hills went oil during the day, and will proceed to the British Provinces.

The British ship Monmouth, from Liverpool, and the ship General Parkhill, from the same place, were seen off the bar yesterday and were ordered oil, and we understand that the Niegara had previously sent oil three other suare rigged vessels. Buring Sunday the Niegara went welled shore, accompanied by two of the above vessels, and while the was absent the British ship A. and A. Captain Hutchinson. from Befrast, stood in from the east ward, when the Niegara made after her, but the ship having much the start was run into shoal water, where the frights could not well approach her, when the N. put about and proceeded couth. Should the boats of the Niegara omit to board the A. and A. before morning, she may be got into port with the aid of steam. The race was anxiously watched from the wharves, and also by a party of gentlemen who were out in the pilot boat Rover, Captain Evans. They went alongside and spoke the ship.

[From the Charleston, South Carolacian, May 12.]

is a constant exame. They went alongside and spoke the ship. I from the Charleston, South Carolanian, May 12.] This piece of folly, so long threatened by the Lincoin government, has at last been attempted, by the sending of the steam frigate Niagara, which arrived off the best yesterday morning. The Niagara is the largest of the men-of-war belonging to the United States government, she carried fifty guns, and is reported to have six hundred men on beard. Large as she is, she may be captured, for such things have been done before.

We learn that a day or two riscs, when the several the blockade reached Charleston, a number of marting menofered to bet that if she came, she would be in pressesion of the Confederate States in less than ten days. We have not heard of that bet being taken but should permission be given them to carry out their plans, then partly matured, we are sure they would succeed.

We have learned that the firm of John Alexander a Co., of this city, have a lot of iron on board a British ship, from clargow, which is expected to arrive at thatleston during the coming week. If the Niagara attempts to enforce the blockade against such ships, it will present a question of international law about which John Bull will have something to say.

THE SEABOARD DEFENCES OF CHARLES.

THE SEABOARD DEFENCES OF CHARLES[From the Charleston Mercury, May 13.]
We can make no more satisfactory announcement to our readers along the sea above than that active preparations are going forward to increase the defences along our seaboard. Orders have been issued from headquarters for the immediate organization of the Night regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, which will be made up of citizens from the parishes and districts of our sea coast, all of whom are acclimated, and by their habits of life are accustomed to boating and shooting. They know thoroughly every island and inlet on her coast, do not mind exposure, are familiar with the use of the small bere life and the hunting knife, and if called on to meet invaders will co it in an old fashioned and wonderfully effectual manner.

will co it in an old fashioned and wonderfully effects manner.

On Sanday morning the stouner General Cinch, Capt. Relyes, who is known everywhere in South Carolina as an experienced coaster, started from Merket wharf for a tour of inspection, principally to Port Royal and Edisto. Other points, however, will receive proper attention.

Among the party we noticed Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard, Colonel Elhoit (staff), Major John Barnwell, First artillery, C. S. A.: Major W. M. Atturray (staff), Edisto Island; Captain Gouzales (staff), Captain Chisholm (staff), Lleutenant Gregorie, Corps Engineers; Hon. William Elhott, Beaufort, S. C.

Major John G. Barnwell has been ordered to the command of the harbor of Port Royal and the adjacent shores. Mejor J. G. Barnwell has devoted much of his life to the artillery service, having commanded a volunteer corps in his native parish for twenty old years; he is a planter of great experience, and enjoys the entire confidence of his section

The steamer Lady Davis has also been ordered to Port Royal, to remain and cruise in that neighbyrhood. The Howell Cobb and Rena have been ordered to North Edisto.

CAPTURE OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.

PERLADEUPERA, May 17, 1861. Quite an excitement was created in the upper part of the city this morning by the selzure of a submarine boat, the invention of De Villeroi, a Frenchman. It was going down the river and struck on an island. Four men were found on board. Villerol says he was about taking it to the Navy Yard to test; but the officers of the yard dis-claim any knowledge of him. The boat was constructed some time since for raising wrecks and other submarine work, but was never put in active use. It is segar shaped and made of iron, thirty feet long. It supplies its own air, and will be useful in running under a fleet.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

A gentleman who arrived in this city last night from the South says that the repeated statements of the secession leaders, that an attack on Washington was never intended, is entirely false, as it is well known throughout the South that when the federal troops were pouring into Washington, General Davis was making his way to that city by slow stages, his army increasing as he proceeded; and if the Northern troops had delayed their arrival in Washington three more days the capital would have been taken by Jeff. Davis, backed with no less an army then fifty thousand men.

rived at Harper's Ferry within the last few days. They are armed and equipped at their own expense, and their supplies are obtained the best way they can get them. In the upper counties there are plenty of provisions, but it is difficult to prosure them without an armed force.

Troops in large numbers are quartered between Bar-per's Ferry and Fredericksburg. They approach and camp as near the Potomas as they dare in almost every The Meagher Guards, of Charleston, South Carolina,

exile, has teken sides with the North, and is now engaged in enrolling a company of frishmen, tonaimonely resolved to change their name. They will hereafter be known as the Emerical Light Intantry.

Dr. Gay recordly returned from the South, anys that the Southerners are only acting under the indicace of parsion, which is perfectly densish. He further easys that in any of the secession States no Northern man is safe, though he is known to be a strong secessimist, such is their hatred to the North.

In New Orleans business is very duil. The troops in that city number about four thousand. They have orders to move up Beaver Greek, about sixty miles from New Grieans, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, as the weather is beaming too bot for their health and comfort, and the mesquitees are intolerable.

The whole talk of the southerners still is "fight." Telegraph dispatches are being received every day that Lacoin wants to compromise and give them all they ask, but they are determined to fight and teach the Northerners at leason. exile, has taken sides with the North, and is now en-

ask, but they are determined to fight and teach the Northenners a leasen.

Levi Carrington, a conductor on the railroad running between Canton, Miss., and New Orleans, and who arriv-ed in the city yesterday, says that while he has been on that road (three months), he has seen several men hung between tanton, Miss., and New Orleans, and who arrived in the city yesterday, says that while he has been on that road (three months), he has seen several men hung by the accessionists, and others received from forty to sixty lashes. Head shaving in the South, because a man is so unfortunate as to half from the North, is a common occurrence. In the State of Mississippi the secessionists say that if a man is not a disunionist he is a Ucion man, or "ill you are not for us you are against us." and the consequence is that every person who is capable of serving must either join the confederate army at once preleave the State. In the latter case it is almost impossible to escape without either being lynched, having your head shaved, or being tarred and feathered.

At Memphis, Tenn., a few nights since, the least was cut below Friar's Point. Considerable damage was done by the water making over and washing the leves away for some distance from the point where it was cut, inundating the crops, and destroying everything before it. Three white men are said to have been seen cutting the following was posted up in the depot at Bergechito, Miss.—

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There will be a mean section the section of the last and the section of the section o

the levee, and were fired upon, but they escaped. The following was posted up in the depot at Bergechitto, Miss.—

Attended to the state of the state of the following was posted up in the depot at Bergechitto, Miss.—

There will be a meeting all the true and pariotic young men. Come one, come all, both young and old, indies not excepted.

At the meeting a company was formed, when it was proposed by a young man to allow the members to elect the captain and interior officers, at which another man imped up and said, "I am the best suited for captain, and that's what't mean to be." The former objected and faid, that if that man was captain without being elected by the company, and have the privilege of putting in who he pleased of his relations as under officers, that he for one would have nothing to do with the company, and should at once resign. By order of the self-appointed captain, the young man was seized, a rope was procured, and he was hung up and let down nine times, every man in the company being compelled to take hold of the rope, and assist in the horrible work. His recovery was considered control. Within the last two weeks no less than five men have been hung at Forts. Harris and Randolph, feernessee, near Memphis. The men were arrested and charged with being spies, though no positive proof in any single instance was brought forward to convict them. Our informent says that he heard officers from the forts laugh and talk about the different executions in the harrooms of that city.

The only slaves that went to the seat of war in the South were those who went to wait on the white regiments and coak for them.

About half of the \$15,000,000 loan had been taken, and paid for in bills of the different States.

The Confederate States last week received ten thousand stand of arms from Belgium.

Prevident Ewell, of William and Mary College, a distinguished graduate of Woat Point and a classmate of Major General Lee, had been appointed to a coloneley in the Virginian army.

A meeting of Marylanders was held in R

point.

He also states that the farmers throughout the South
are ploughing into the ground where the cotton crop is
eight and ten inches high and planting corn.
In Georgia the volunteers are composed of the planters
and their sous, and the regular army of poor whites,

THE RENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORF, Ky., May 17, 1861. The House yesterday concurred in the Senate bill le-

federal government, LOUISVILLE, May 17, 1861. The official vote in eighty-nine counties for the Union delegates to the Border State Convention is 98,661. Eighteen counties are yet to be heard from. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was 146,216.

MOVEMNETS OF NEW YORK TROOPS. BURLINGTON, IOWA, May 17, 1861. Companies C, E and J, fourth artilles, from Fort Ran

should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of Governor Magoffin's refusal,

dan, Captain Getty commanding, arrived here to-day. They leave to night for Chicago.